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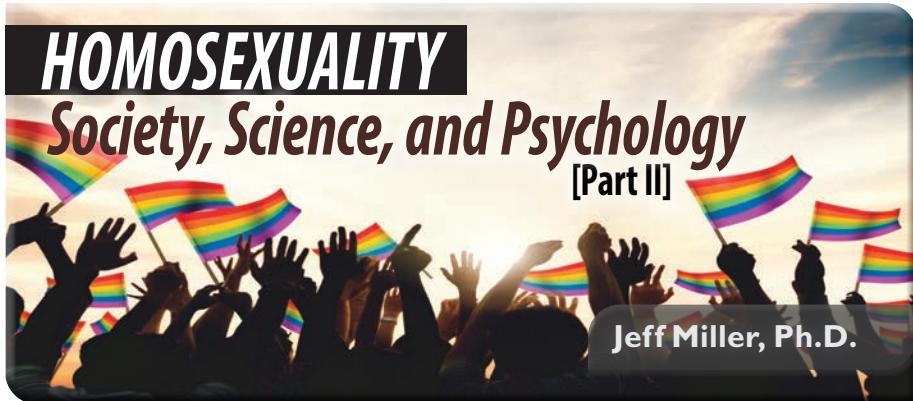
Homosexuality: Society, Science, & Psychology

Part 2

**2021 AP
SEMINARS**



Is it **Racist**
to **Oppose**
Homosexuality?



Jeff Miller, Ph.D.

Article In Brief...



According to the evidence, neither Scripture, nor science, nor psychology support the homosexual lifestyle. It is physically, psychologically, and spiritually toxic, and those who have genuine love for homosexuals will, instead of embracing and advocating the lifestyle, do whatever they can to discourage it.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Part I of this three-part series appeared in the December issue. Part II follows below and continues, without introductory comments, where the first article ended.]

HOMOSEXUALITY AND SCIENCE

Another powerful tool in the gay agenda toolbelt was invented in 1991. The search for a “gay gene” was in full force. After all, if there is a gay gene, then the homosexual cannot help being gay, any more than a person can help having blood. If they cannot help it, then they cannot **change** it. With such a potentially powerful argument for the acceptance of homosexuality on the horizon, obviously homosexuals and those who endorse their lifestyle would be very interested in proving the existence of a gay gene. “[T]hey did not receive the love of the truth, that they might be saved. And for this reason God will send them strong delusion,

that they should believe the lie, that they all may be condemned who did not believe the truth but had pleasure in unrighteousness” (2 Thessalonians 2:10b-12).

In 1991, Simon LeVay’s study that sought the “gay gene” was released. The media’s interpretation and presentation of the study was that the gay gene had been **found**. Overnight, the public’s thinking on homosexuality was significantly altered. After all, “If homosexuals were born that way, it can’t be right to condemn them for it, right? They can’t help it!” Even Christendom was influenced to ignore Scripture on the subject. In 2004, Howard Dean (then Governor of Vermont) signed a bill legalizing same-sex civil unions in Vermont, stating, “The overwhelming evidence is that there is a very significant, substantial genetic component to [homosexuality]. From a religious point of view, if God had thought

homosexuality is a sin, he would not have created gay people.”¹ Americans are so biblically illiterate that the nation, by-and-large, fell for such transparent error.

Simon LeVay’s Search for the “Gay Gene”

Did LeVay find the “gay gene”? Didn’t he prove that there are brain differences between homosexual men and heterosexual men? That is certainly the word on the street, but **it is not the truth**. LeVay’s study claimed that clusters of certain neurons (INAH) in heterosexual men were much larger than that of women and homosexual men, but several problems with the study have been documented.

1. LeVay’s results could not be reproduced.² Reproducibility is a key component of scientific research. Another scientist should be able to follow the same steps you took in your study and achieve the same results. LeVay’s work could not be so verified.
2. The 19 known homosexual men examined in the study all had AIDS. AIDS is known to decrease testosterone levels, thus yielding smaller clusters of INAH.³ The size difference, therefore, may have simply been due to AIDS, not homosexuality.
3. Many scientists now argue that brain differences can be a **result** of certain behaviors, rather than the **cause** of them. Marc Breedlove, from Michigan State University, showed that sexual behavior affects the brain, rather than vice versa. “These findings give us proof for what we theoretically know to be the case—that sexual experience can alter the structure of the brain, just

as genes can alter it.”⁴ In the journal *Nature*, he explained: “It is possible that differences in sexual behaviour **cause**, rather than are caused by, differences in brain structure.”⁵ William Byne, writing in *Scientific American*, explained that, “Even if genetic and neuroanatomical traits turn out to be correlated with sexual orientation, **causation is far from proved.**”⁶ Ironically, Simon LeVay himself admitted the same truth about his study: “[T]he results do not allow one to decide if the size of INAH 3 in an individual is the **cause or consequence** of that individual’s sexual orientation, or if the size of INAH 3 and sexual orientation co-vary under the influence of some third, unidentified variable.”⁷

4. LeVay is, himself, a homosexual, adding the real possibility of personal bias to the equation. In the study, he set out to find the gay gene, not to determine if it even exists, which would naturally lend to one finding “evidence” where there is, in actuality, none. LeVay admitted, “I felt if I didn’t find any [difference in the hypothalamuses], I would give up a scientific career altogether.”⁸
5. The most important point to be made about LeVay’s famous study comes from the “horse’s mouth.” Levay admitted, “It’s important to stress what I didn’t find. **I did not prove that homosexuality is genetic**, or find a genetic cause for being gay. **I didn’t show that gay men are ‘born that way,’** the most common mistake people make in interpreting my work. Nor did I locate a gay center in the brain.”⁹

Notice: the primary study to which most people point to prove that homosexuality is genetic—that a homosexual is “born that way” and does not have a choice in the matter—**has been misinterpreted to say it proves something it did not prove.**

A Summary of the Science of Homosexuality Over the Intervening Years

Many studies were conducted in the following three decades after LeVay’s study—from Bailey and Pillard’s paradoxical “twins” study,¹⁰ to unreproducible X Chromosome studies by Dean Hamer¹¹ and J. Michael Bailey/Alan Sanders,¹² to unsubstantiated, highly criticized, speculative models (not actual evidence) that homosexuality **could** be epigenetically caused (i.e., caused by non-DNA genetic factors rather than DNA).¹³ Even accounting for the blatant bias of many of the researchers, **none have been able to substantiate the existence of a “gay gene” or even prove there is a genetic component that causes homosexuality.**

To summarize the current state of the scientific search for a “gay gene,” consider the following quotes from the last few years:

- Geneticists William Rice, Urban Friberg, and Sergy Gavrilets: “Although pedigree studies indicate a familial association of homosexuality in both males and females [which could suggest environmental influences, not genetic—JM], more than a decade of molecular genetic studies have produced **no consistent evidence for a major**

gene, or other genetic marker, contributing to male homosexuality. Moreover, the most recent genome-wide association study using exceptionally high marker density **found no significant association between homosexuality in males and any SNPs.**¹⁴ In other words, none of the markers which help identify genetic differences between humans has been found to distinguish homosexuals as genetically different from heterosexuals.

- Writing in *Nature*, Jonathan Lambert highlights a 2019 “massive study,” “the largest study to date on the genetic basis of sexuality” that indicates there is **“no ‘gay gene.”** The study did identify spots in the human genome which the researchers **hope** are correlated with sexuality, but admit that “none of the markers are reliable enough to **predict** someone’s sexuality.”¹⁵ In other words, no genetic factor has been found that could be said to cause or force a person to be a homosexual—it’s a choice. Jessica Hamzelou, writing in *New Scientist*, authored an article on the subject titled, “There’s No Such Thing as a ‘Gay Gene’ Finds Largest Study of Sexuality.” “It’s time to throw out the idea of a ‘gay gene.’” Concerning the genes that are “hoped” to be influential in sexuality, she admitted, “**It isn’t clear** what these genes **might** do to affect sexuality [maybe nothing—JM].... But crucially,...these genes only had a small effect and were **far from being predictive of a person’s sexuality.**”¹⁶ In other words, the largest study to date has further confirmed (1) that there is no “gay gene” and (2) there is no conclusive evidence that there

is **any** genetic cause of homosexuality.

- In 2016, in the interest of helping “physicians, scientists, and citizens to address health issues faced by LGBT [Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, and Transgender—JM] populations within our society,” University Distinguished Service Professor of Psychiatry Paul McHugh of Johns Hopkins University and Psychiatric Epidemiologist of the Banner Alzheimer’s Institute Lawrence Mayer conducted an extensive survey of the research that has been conducted concerning the LGBT community over the past several years.¹⁷ Their goal was not to conduct their own experiments on the “gay gene” or the genetics of homosexuality, but merely to carry out a “literature survey” that summarizes the current knowledge of the subject as gleaned from, especially, experimental evidence. The authors studied hundreds of scientific articles on the subject, surveying research from the scientific fields of epidemiology, genetics, endocrinology, psychiatry, neuroscience, embryology, and pediatrics, as well as the social science fields of psychology, sociology, political science, economics, and gender studies.¹⁸ Upon examining the available research to date, they summarized their findings:

Examining research from the biological, psychological, and social sciences, this report shows that some of the most frequently heard claims about sexuality and gender **are not supported by scientific evidence....** The understanding of sexual orientation as an innate, biologically fixed property of human beings—the idea that people are “born

that way”—**is not supported by scientific evidence.** While there is evidence that biological factors such as genes and hormones are associated with sexual behaviors and attractions, there are no compelling **causal** biological explanations for human sexual orientation. While minor differences in the brain structures and brain activity between homosexual and heterosexual individuals have been identified by researchers, such neurobiological findings **do not demonstrate whether these differences are innate or are the result of environmental and psychological factors.**¹⁹

- As stated on the American Psychological Association Web site: There is no consensus among scientists about the exact reasons that an individual develops a heterosexual, bisexual, gay or lesbian orientation. Although much research has examined the possible genetic, hormonal, developmental, social and cultural influences on sexual orientation, **no findings have emerged that permit scientists to conclude that sexual orientation is determined by any particular factor or factors.** Many **think** that nature and nurture both play complex roles....²⁰

In spite of the frantic efforts to find a scientific basis for the claim that sexual orientation is biologically pre-set, a gay gene has not been found. Instead, people just “think” different factors are at play. If homosexual orientation is not hereditary, it must be largely environmental and a psychological, rather than a biological, issue, in spite of the fact that the American Psycho-

logical Association has removed homosexuality from its list of mental disorders.

What was once intuitively understood to be the case has now been verified through mounds upon mounds of experimental evidence by many of the very scientists who set out to disprove the obvious: homosexuality is not a genetically forced condition but, rather, an unnatural choice that is affected, to a large degree, by terrible and unfortunate environmental influences, many of which occur so early in life that they are not remembered by the victim (more on that later).

The testimony of hostile witnesses is powerful evidence in a trial, because a hostile witness would tend to be biased against that which he speaks in favor of. Similarly, it would be difficult to disregard such testimony from highly credentialed, hostile witnesses who testify that there is no gay gene, and yet you can be certain that that scientific discovery will not be accepted. We have elsewhere highlighted blind faiths²¹ that are held by many naturalists, like belief in the multiverse²² and the Big Bang Theory²³—theories which lack legitimate evidence to substantiate key tenets that undergird them. Both theories have been admitted by leading cosmologists to be unscientific because they are **unfalsifiable**: there is no discovery that could be made that would cause naturalistic cosmologists to disbelieve in the theories (because they blindly believe them to be true).

Any discovery—even those which seem firmly to disprove the theories—will simply be interpreted in a way that keeps the theories alive. The search for the “gay gene” has been, and surely will continue to be, no different. According to this false way of thinking, there simply **must** be a genetic cause for homosexual behavior that will make it, not a choice, but a necessity, allowing such sexually immoral behavior to continue without guilt and without argument.

That Said...

Even if a “gay gene” were found—or a “pedophile gene,” “rape gene,” “murder gene,” “lust gene,” “liar gene,” or “theft gene,” for that matter—what would such discoveries ultimately mean? Would one argue that individuals with those genes have no choice as to whether or not they **act** on their predispositions? Should we allow murderers and rapists to roam the lands pillaging and plundering unhampered since their “genes made them do it,” or do we understand that they **can** control themselves? Are homosexuals to be viewed as animals—automatons that act purely on instinct with an inability to choose whether or not they may act upon their inclinations? In the words of Tina Saey, writing for *ScienceNews*, even if sexuality is linked to genes, it “doesn’t mean that genes **control** sexual behavior or orientation. ‘Same-sex sexuality appears to be genetically influenced, but not genetically **determined**,’ [University of Utah

in Salt Lake City psychologist] Diamond says.”²⁴ Since I am not homosexual, but heterosexual, by implication, if there is a “gay gene,” then I would presumably have the “heterosexual gene.” Question: do I have a choice whether or not to act upon my inclinations every time an attractive woman happens upon my path? While many naturalistic evolutionists and atheists have followed their belief systems to their logical conclusion and argued that we do not, in fact, have free will, the bulk of humanity understands their arguments to be (1) irrational, (2) contrary to the daily barrage of evidence that refutes that assertion, and (3) even self-contradictory.²⁵ Humans have free will. So whatever such a “gay gene” would be if it existed, it clearly still would not force a person to act on his deviant proclivities and disobey God. He can control himself.

If, therefore, a genetic component to homosexuality were ever

found, its effect would have to be something other than what many assume the effect of a “gay gene” to be (i.e., that a homosexual cannot help but commit sexual immorality). No doubt, there has been corruption and decay in our once pristine creation (Hebrews 1:10-12), certainly including corruption and degradation in our genetic makeup since Creation and the Fall (Genesis 3:17-19), and that could play a role in **influencing** human behavior.²⁶ We know that genetics can play a role in whether or not a person is more susceptible to alcoholism or losing his temper (both controllable behaviors) than others. Some behaviors and addictions tend to be family-connected. As far back as 1993, psychiatrists were acknowledging the possibility that homosexuality belongs in that vein. Psychiatrists William Byne and Bruce Parsons of Columbia University surveyed

(con't. on p. 8)

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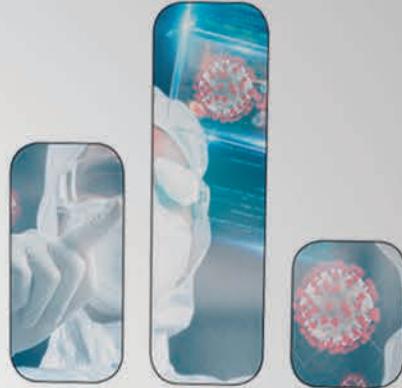
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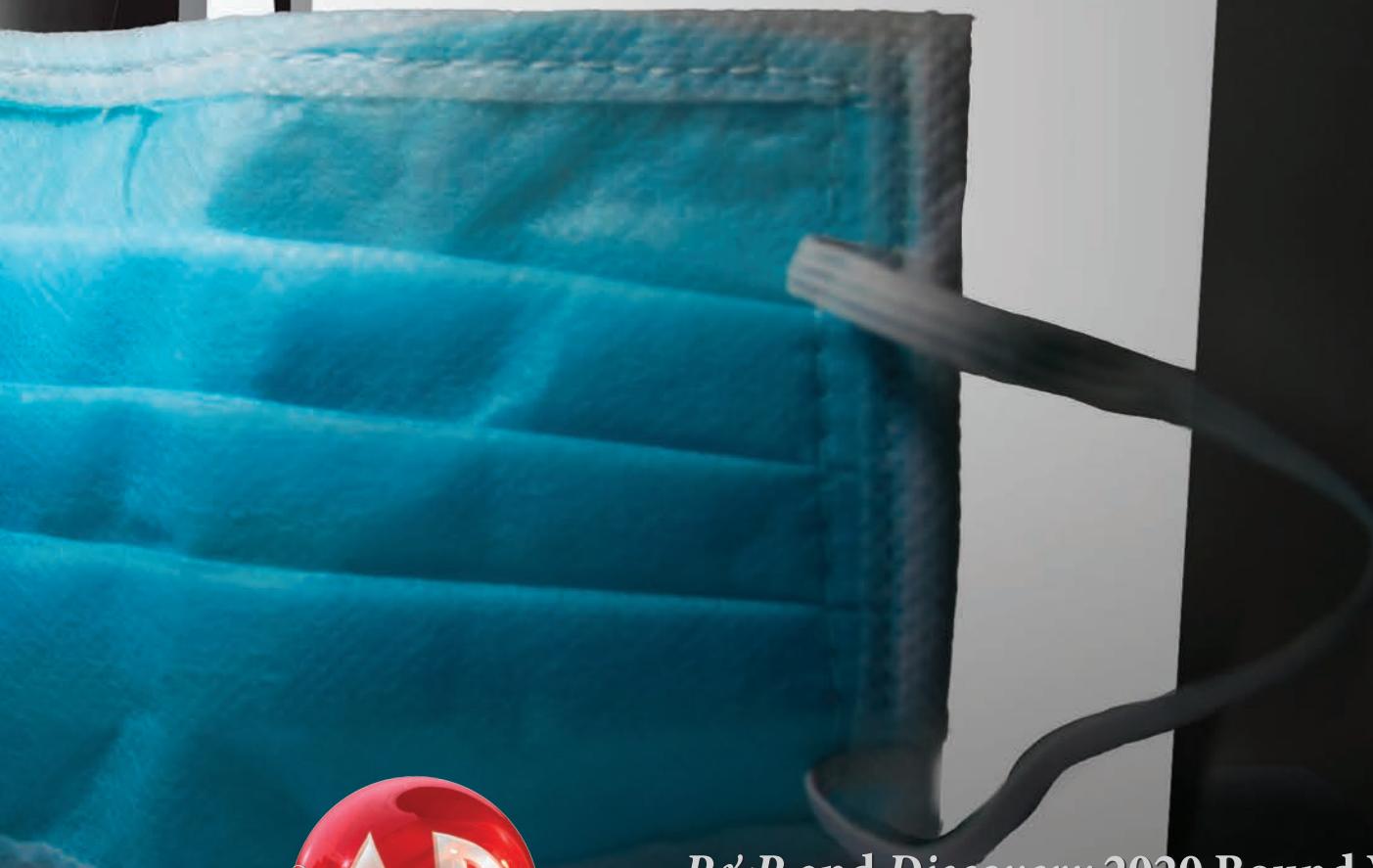


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the literature regarding the potential for biological factors being the “primary basis for sexual orientation,” and found “the evidence favoring a biologic theory to be **lacking**. In an alternative model, **temperamental** and **personality traits** interact with the familial and social milieu as the individual’s sexuality emerges,” highlighting the influence of hormones and environment in sexual development.²⁷ Saey, once again quoting Diamond, explained that sexuality “is not the only complex human phenomenon for which we see a genetic influence without a great understanding of how that influence works. Other complex human behaviors, such as smoking, alcohol use, personality and even job satisfaction all have some genetic component.”²⁸ In their enlightening book, *A Parent’s Guide to Preventing Homosexuality*, psychologist and co-founder of the National Association of Research and Therapy of Homosexuality (NARTH) Joseph Nicolosi and his wife Linda highlight the futility of searching for a “gay gene” since none exists. They quote psychiatrist Jeffrey Satinover:

“The real genetic question is—what is it in the background of people who become homosexual that *opens that door* for them, whereas the door is essentially closed for other people? In a nutshell, *every* behavioral trait in human nature has a genetic component. For example, basketball playing is clearly genetic.... But if you ask yourself what that’s about it’s clear that it’s NOT that there is a gene for basketball playing.... The reason there’s a genetic association is that there’s an *intermediate* trait which allows

people who carry these traits to become basketball players in greater numbers than those who do not have those traits—namely, height, athleticism, and so on. So it’s not surprising that there is a growing number of studies that show a genetic association to homosexuality. But that is a far cry from saying that homosexuality is genetic in the way that eye color is genetic.” So, is it true that homosexuality really *is* an inborn and normal variant of human nature? For some people, there are no doubt genetic or prenatal hormonal influences that “open the door” to homosexuality, and those influences are likely those that induce a child to see himself or herself as gender-atypical. The answer to the question of inevitability, according to psychiatrist Jeffrey Satinover, is no—no one is “born gay.” There is no evidence demonstrating that homosexuality is genetically or prenatal-hormonally set in stone simply because that child has gender-atypical interests. In fact, none of the research claims that homosexuality is mandated by biology. Only the press and certain researchers do....²⁹

While a person might be more prone to certain behaviors or temptations due to genetic factors, do such factors **control** his behavior? No. One could envision a scenario in which a man was genetically predisposed to have, for instance, unusual testosterone levels or endocrine issues that,³⁰ given the “right” experiences in his life and environmental influences at the right time, could affect who **attracts** him (discussed later). In such a scenario, however, once again, the individual has the ability to **decide** whether or not to act upon his desires. Homosexual behavior is

a **choice** and, as an “orientation,” changeable (see next part).

The bottom line is that in the three decades since the LeVay “gay gene” study, even the most biased scientists have not been able to find what they thought was inevitable: a gene that would explain the abnormal behavior of homosexuals, make it seem more “natural,” and subsequently justify their continuance in behaviors that God calls “abominable.” The pro-homosexual community predicted that, if homosexuals were “born that way” without a choice, a “gay gene” should exist that would prove it. The fact that they have not been able to find such a gene effectively falsifies their theory and speaks loudly to the fact that homosexuality is a **learned** behavior, caused primarily by environmental factors **outside** of the womb. If it is learned, it can be unlearned. If it is a physically and psychologically **dangerous**, as well as spiritually wicked, lifestyle, it **should** be unlearned, and those environmental circumstances that were factors that led to the unhealthy behavior should be addressed.

[**Erratum:** The title of Michael Swift’s article, cited in last month’s issue, should be “For the Homoerotic Order.”]

[**NOTE:** While some have alleged that Swift’s article was intended to be satirical, the introductory sentence of his article seems to preclude that claim. Regardless, it is clear from the timeline published in last month’s issue that the features of Swift’s “fantasy” have played out in reality over the past three decades—which is not funny, satire or not.]

(to be continued)

ENDNOTES

¹ As quoted in Jim VandeHei (2004), “Dean Says Faith Swayed Decision on Gay Unions,” *The Washington Post*, p. A-1, January 8.

² William Byne (1994), “The Biological Evidence Challenged,” *Scientific American*, 270[5]:53, May, <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/the-biological-evidence-challenged/>; see also John Horgan (1995), “Gay Genes, Revisited,” *Scientific American*, 273[5]:26, November, <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/gay-genes-revisited/>.

³ Ibid.

⁴ As quoted in Pat McBroom (1997), “UC Berkeley Psychologist Finds Concrete Evidence in Rats that Sexual Experience Alters the Nervous System,” U.C. Berkeley Public Affairs, October 20, https://www.berkeley.edu/news/media/releases/97legacy/10_22_97b.html.

⁵ S. Marc Breedlove (1997), “Sex on the Brain,” *Nature*, 389:801, <https://www.nature.com/articles/39764>, emp. added; see also Joe S. McIlhaney and Freda McKissic Bush (2008), *Hooked: New Science on How Casual Sex Is Affecting Our Children* (Chicago, IL: Northfield Publishing), pp. 50-56. Dr. McIlhaney: “MRIs, PET scans, and other imaging technology...have revealed recently that repeated sexual experience with multiple partners over time **permanently changes the wiring of the brain and damages the way it was designed to function.**” Dr. Bush: Casual sexual activity “tinkers with the function of pleasure-giving neurotransmitters. That, in turn, rewires the brain” [from interview quoted in James Dobson (2010), *Bringing Up Girls* (Carol Stream, IL: Tyndale House Publishers), emp. added, p. 176].

⁶ Byne, 270[5]:50, emp. added. As further evidence that behavior can modify one’s brain, Garrett, et al. found that observable changes in brain structure can be seen on MRI images when a person repeatedly tells lies [N. Garrett, S.C. Lazarro, D. Ariely, T. Sharot (2016), “The Brain Adapts to Dishonesty,” *Nature Neuroscience*, 19:1727-1732.]

⁷ Simon LeVay (1991), “A Difference in Hypothalamic Structure Between Heterosexual and Homosexual Men,” *Science*, 253[5023]:1036, August 30, emp. added.

⁸ As quoted in David Gelman, with Donna Foote, Todd Barrett, and Mary Talbot (1992), “Born or Bred?,” *Newsweek*, p. 49, February 24, <https://www.newsweek.com/homosexuality-born-or-bred-200636>.

⁹ As quoted in David Nimmons (1994), “Sex and the Brain,” *Discover*, March 1, emp. added, <https://www.discovermagazine.com/mind/sex-and-the-brain>.

¹⁰ If homosexuality is genetically rather than environmentally caused, why is it the case that half of the time one brother in a pair of identical twins is not homosexual? Further, the study was not able to be reproduced. Several scientists argued that the Bailey study actually lent support to the contention that homosexuality is environmentally, rather than genetically, caused. Cf. Neil Risch, Elizabeth Squires-Wheeler, and Bronya J.B. Keats (1993), “Male Sexual Orientation and Genetic Evidence,” *Science*, 262:2063-2064, December 24; William Byne and Bruce Parsons (1993), “Human Sexual Orientation,” *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 50:228-239, March; Ruth Hubbard and Elijah Wald (1997), *Exploding the Gene Myth* (Boston: Beacon Press); P. Billings and J. Beckwith (1993), *Technology Review*, July, p. 60.

¹¹ Hamer’s study was not able to be reproduced by later laboratories. See, for example, George Rice, Carol Anderson, Neil Risch, and George Ebers (1999), “Male Homosexuality: Absence of Linkage to Microsatellite Markers at Xq28,” *Science*, 284:665-667, April 23; Ingrid Wickelgren (1999), “Discovery of ‘Gay Gene’ Questioned,” *Science*, 284:571, April 23; Anne Fausto-Sterling and Evan Balaban, writing in *Science* magazine, highlighted a key point in response to the Hamer study. Even if a correlation between homosexuals and certain genetic markers were ever demonstrated, “correlation does not necessarily indicate causation” [Anne Fausto-Sterling and Evan Balaban (1993), “Genetics and Male Sexual Orientation,” technical-comment letter to the editor, *Science*, 261:1257, September 3]. Neil Risch invented the technique that was used in Hamer’s study, and yet Risch criticized the study, stating that key assertions in the study were not “statistically significant” [Neil Risch (1993), “Male Sexual Orientation and Genetic Evidence,” *Science*, 262[5142]:2064, December 24].

¹² The 2014 questionable and controversial study attempted to replicate Hamer’s study with a much larger participant base. Bailey and Sanders were unable to identify specific genes that could underlie homosexuality. Further, recent evidence casts doubt on the correlation Hamer claimed to have found—a correlation which did not even rise to statistical significance in spite of the large size of the study. As reported in *Science*, “Others, however, continue to doubt Hamer’s result, contending that the latest evidence is weak. And the study still doesn’t identify a specific gene.... Sanders acknowledges that at least one journal rejected the work. And geneticist Neil Risch of the University of California, San Francisco, notes that the linkages Bailey and Sanders report don’t rise to statistical significance.... Sanders admits that the strongest linkage identified...doesn’t clear the threshold for significance” [Kelly Servick (2014), “New Support For ‘Gay Gene,’” *Science* on-line, November 21, <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/346/6212/902.full>].

¹³ E.g., Rice, et al. admit, “[W]e cannot provide definitive evidence that homosexuality has a strong epigenetic underpinning” [William R. Rice, et al. (2012), “Homosexuality As a Consequence of Epigenetically

Canalized Sexual Development,” *The Quarterly Review of Biology*, 87[4]:357, December, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/10.1086/668167.pdf?refqid=excelsior%3Aa5c8fa9e8131b3ce9bc0041d2cb87f3.> The speculative model, however, prompted Tuck Ngun (University of California, Los Angeles) to search for epigenetic “tags” in homosexuals, which he claimed to have discovered. However, as later reported by *Nature*, “Since this story was first published, several researchers have criticized the study’s methods. Some statisticians...have said that the study incorrectly presented its results as statistically significant. Study co-author Tuck Ngun...acknowledged... that his study was underpowered (a technical term implying the study may have arrived at incorrect conclusions—JM) [Sara Reardon (2015), “Epigenetic ‘Tags’ Linked to Homosexuality in Men,” *Nature* on-line, October 12, <https://www.nature.com/news/epigenetic-tags-linked-to-homosexuality-in-men-1.18530>]. Bill Berkrot, writing for *Scientific American*, wrote an article entitled “Experts **Cautious** about Study Predicting ‘Gay’ Orientation” in which he acknowledged that the study sample is not only small, but also “prone to bias” [Bill Berkrot (2015), October 9, <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/experts-cautious-about-study-predicting-gay-orientation/>].

¹⁴ William R. Rice, et al., 2012, emp. added; NOTE: SNPs “are the most common type of genetic variation among people. Each SNP represents a difference in a single DNA building block, called a nucleotide” [“What Are Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs)?” (2020), NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine, July 7, <https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/primer/genomicresearch/snp>].

¹⁵ Jonathan Lambert (2019), “No ‘Gay Gene’: Massive Study Homes in on Genetic Basis of Human Sexuality,” *Nature*, 573:14-15, <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-02585-6>, emp. added.

¹⁶ Jessica Hamzelou (2019), “There’s No Such Thing as a ‘Gay Gene’ Finds Largest Study of Sexuality,” *New Scientist*, August 20, emp. added, <https://www.newscientist.com/article/2214783-theres-no-such-thing-as-a-gay-gene-finds-largest-study-of-sexuality/>.

¹⁷ Lawrence S. Mayer and Paul R. McHugh (2016), “Sexuality and Gender: Findings from the Biological, Psychological, and Social Sciences,” *The New Atlantis*, 50:7, Fall, https://www.thenewatlantis.com/docLib/20160819_TNA50Sexuality-andGender.pdf.

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 4.

¹⁹ Ibid., pp. 1,7, emp. added; see, again, Endnotes 4-7,10.

²⁰ “What Causes a Person to Have a Particular Sexual Orientation?” (2008), Sexual Orientation & Homosexuality, American Psychological Association, emp. added, <https://www.apa.org/topics/lgbt/orientation>, accessed September 16, 2020.

²¹ Like the blind belief that life can come from non-life [Jeff Miller (2012), “The Law of Biogenesis [Part I],” *Reason & Revelation*, 32[1]:2-11, <http://apologeticspress.org/apPubPage.aspx?pub=1&issue=1018>; see also, Jeff Miller (2017), *Science vs. Evolution* (Montgomery, AL: Apologetics Press), 2nd edition, pp. 61-110], matter and energy creating themselves from nothing [Jeff Miller (2013), “Evolution and the Laws of Science: The Laws of Thermodynamics,” Apologetics Press, <http://www.apologeticspress.org/APContent.aspx?category=9&article=%202786>], or laws of science “writing” themselves into existence [Jeff Miller (2012), “The Laws of Science -by God,” *Reason & Revelation*, 32[12]:137-140, December, http://apologeticspress.org/pub_rar/32_12/1212.pdf].

²² Jeff Miller (2017), “7 Reasons the Multiverse Is Not a Valid Alternative to God [Part 1],” *Reason & Revelation*,

37[4]:38-47, April, http://apologeticspress.org/pub_rar/37_4/1704w.pdf.

²³ Jeff Miller (2015), “Big Bang Inflation Officially Bites the Dust,” *Reason & Revelation*, 35[6]:62-65, June, http://apologeticspress.org/pub_rar/35_6/1506w1.pdf.

²⁴ Tina Hesman Saey (2018), “DNA Differences Are Linked to Having Same-sex Sexual Partners,” *Science News* on-line, October 20, emp. added, <https://www.sciencenews.org/article/genetics-dna-homosexuality-gay-orientation-attractiveness-straight>.

²⁵ Kyle Butt (2016), “Atheism and Free Will,” *Reason and Revelation*, 36[10]:110-118, October, <http://apologeticspress.org>; Kyle Butt (2008), “The Bitter Fruits of Atheism [Part II],” *Reason & Revelation*, 28[8]:57-63, http://apologeticspress.org/pub_rar/28_8/0808.pdf.

²⁶ For example, since our bodies are likely more diseased than Adam and Eve’s would have been, our level of pain is probably higher than theirs, making us more tempted to lose our tempers and say or do things that we should not say or do.

²⁷ William Byne and Bruce Parsons (1993), “Human Sexual Orientation: The Biologic Theories Reappraised,” *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 50[3]:228-239, emp. added.

²⁸ Saey.

²⁹ As quoted in Joseph Nicolosi and Linda Ames Nicolosi (2002), *A Parent’s Guide to Preventing Homosexuality* (Downer’s Grove, IL: Intervarsity Press), p. 62, italics in orig.

³⁰ See comments about the influence of testosterone and endocrine conditions in Jacques Balthazart (2011), “Minireview: Hormones and Human Sexual Orientation,” *Endocrinology*, 152[8]:2937-2947, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3138231/>; also, Elizabeth Norton (2012), “Homosexuality May Start in the Womb,” *Science* on-line, December 11, <https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2012/12/homosexuality-may-start-womb>.

Is it Racist to Oppose Homosexuality?



One favorite ploy by those who wish to advance the homosexual agenda in America is to compare opposition to homosexuality with the discrimination of African Americans that has characterized some portions of the American population. If you oppose the legalization of homosexuality and favor a ban on same-sex marriage, you are “just like racists who oppressed blacks in the South.”

The Bible certainly teaches very clearly that the mistreatment of one’s fellow human beings is sinful, and that God makes no distinction between humans on the basis of skin color, ethnicity, or nationality (e.g., 1 Samuel 16:7; Acts 17:26; Romans 2:11,28-29; James 2:1ff.; 1 Peter 1:17). However, behavior is a different matter. Homosexuality, by definition, entails acts that a person performs as the result of the exercise of **human choice**.

Notice that one’s ethnicity has nothing to do with behavior or choice. If a person’s skin is light or dark, the decisions that he or she makes is not the inevitable result of that genetic factor. Behavior is

determined by non-genetic factors—including past experiences, parental and peer influence, education, and culture. A Hispanic is not more or less likely to behave in a certain way simply because of his or her genetic makeup. One whose gene pool is Hispanic is not more or less likely to prefer, say, a tamale, than one whose genetic makeup is Caucasian. Such persons will possess preferences that have arisen from sources and circumstances other than their genetic background.

In stark contrast, however, sexual appetites/preferences have nothing to do with genetic makeup. They are the result of environment, experience, culture, and other factors that can mold and shape individuals in their personal decision-making processes. The sexual inclinations and tendencies that a homosexual insists that he inherently “feels” are no different from the feelings and inclinations that a pedophile possesses in his sexual attraction to children, or that a murderer feels with regard to his violent tendencies. The “feelings” for all three are quite obviously real; but it is a mistake to assign those feelings to any underlying genetic cause. And it is biblically and morally unacceptable for the individual to act on such feelings. Here is the essential difference between ethnicity and homosexuality. African Americans and Caucasians cannot alter their **skin color**. But they can alter their **behavior**. And so can homosexuals.

SPEAKING SCHEDULES

Kyle Butt

January 10	Moulton, AL	(256) 290-0702
January 17	Chattanooga, TN	(256) 290-0702
January 21	Lakeland, FL	(863) 683-4043

Eric Lyons

January 3	Wetumpka, AL	(334) 567-6561
January 10,17	Maui, HI	(808) 244-5886
January 24,31	Maui, HI	(808) 244-5886

Dave Miller

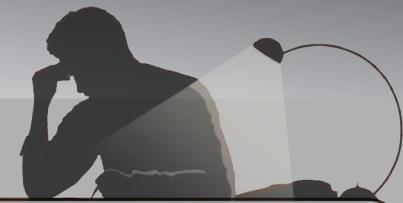
January 3	Montgomery, AL	(334) 264-2985
January 17	Murfreesboro, TN	(615) 556-5491

Jeff Miller

January 15-17	Arnold, MO	(636) 296-2038
January 31	Montgomery, AL	(334) 264-2985



NOTE FROM *The Editor*



2020 Bound Volumes

The 2020 bound volumes of our two monthly magazines are now complete and ready for shipment from our offices. These bound volumes enable the articles contained therein to remain relevant far beyond the time period during which they were authored. The 2020 bound volume of *Reason & Revelation* contains timely articles on such topics as:

More “Atheist-Making” Bible Verses You Need to Know; The Name “Christian” & Bible Inspiration; “Why is the Bible So Hard to Understand?” Genesis: Myth or History? Could Jesus Have Sinned? The Four Most Important Questions You Will Ever Ask; “Creationists Aren’t Scientists, They Don’t Get Published”; Isn’t Lying Permissible in Certain Situations? God’s Fierce Anger; Does the Garden of Eden Still Exist? Homosexuality: Society, Science, and Psychology; “I Believe in One Less God Than You.”

As always, this beautifully bound, annual collation contains all 12 issues for the year, as well as an author/title index and attractive cover. Previous volumes from 1998-2017 (excluding 2016) are still available. See the center spread for pricing.

Additionally, the 2020 bound volume of *Discovery*, our monthly magazine on Scripture and science for children, is now available. During 2020, *Discovery* contained articles on such relevant topics as:

Woodpeckers; Proverbs; DNA; Pre-Flood Reptiles; Compassion; Amazing Noses; Biomimicry; Giants; Cats; Bible Prophecy; and many others.

These themes and topics build the faith of children and insulate them against unbelief. We still have in stock bound volumes for 1999-2017 (excluding 2001-2003). Please be reminded that for both *Discovery* and *Reason & Revelation*, whenever the bound volumes go out of print, they are gone forever; we do not reprint them. So be sure to order your copies soon.

Bound volumes of *Reason & Revelation* and *Discovery* make extremely useful additions to personal, church, or school libraries. They also make valuable gifts for youngsters, men who are attending a preacher-training school, or students in college (especially those majoring in either Bible- or science-related fields).

On a sad note, we mark the passing of a great soldier of the cross who was instrumental in the establishment of Apologetics Press over 40 years ago. Wayne Jackson’s outstanding intellect made him a gifted and prolific writer of materials that contributed mightily to the defense of the Christian Faith. His keen exegesis of the Word of God has aided literally thousands upon thousands of people. Our sadness is eclipsed only by anticipation of the grand reunion that awaits the faithful saints.

Dave Miller